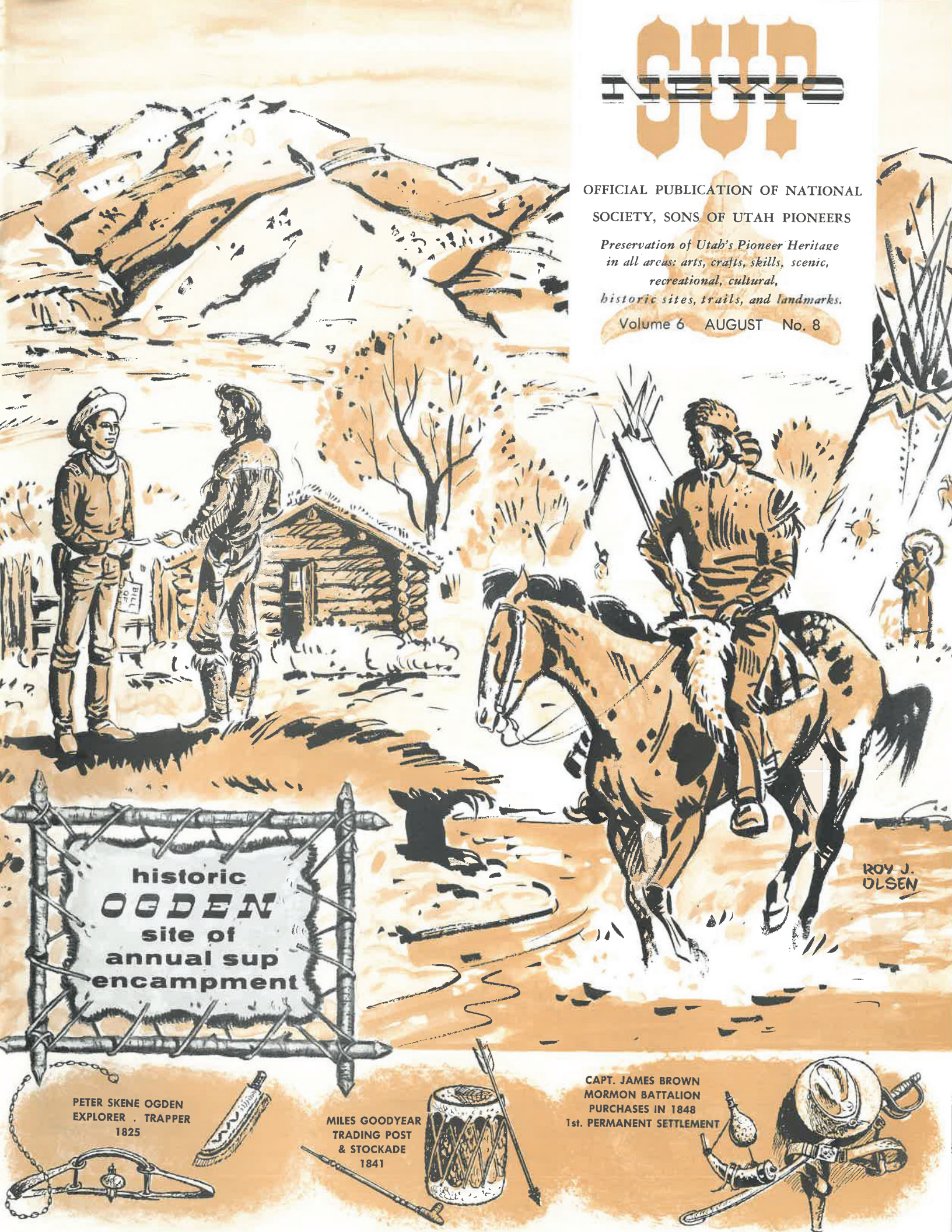
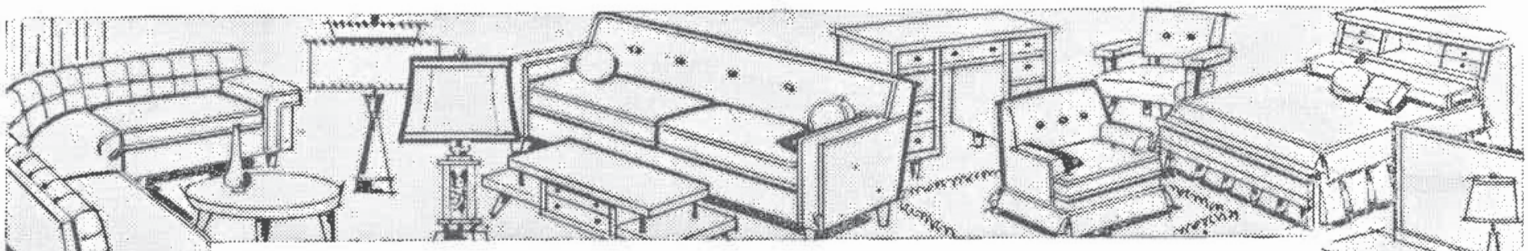
OUR NEWS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage in all areas: arts, crafts, skills, scenic, recreational, cultural, historic sites, trails, and landmarks.

Volume 6 AUGUST No. 8





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OGDEN
Junction City for the Pacific Railroad

By JESSE H. JAMESON

When Miles Goodyear established his post, Fort Buenaventura, he believed that emigrants might pass his way. One approach to the Fort was from Soda Springs —Beer Springs—via Cache Valley. The Bartleson-Bidwell party had traveled this route in 1841, but they turned west near Corinne, Utah. Emigrants might be willing to go the additional thirty odd miles to trade at the post or possibly they might be induced to continue south and take the Old Spanish Trail to California. Fremont in 1843-44 had shown the possibility of both of these ideas. The third possible route for emigrants would be down the Weber Canyon, but this approach to his fort was almost impassable for wagons. The more practical route from the Great Basin to Fort Bridger, as Miles Goodyear, himself, demonstrated in 1847, was to follow the trail of Lansford W. Hastings and the Donner-Reed party from Salt Lake Valley, over Little and Big Mountains, down East Canyon to Henefer, thence up the Weber River and Echo Creek to Fort Bridger. Thus early Ogden was considered as a junction city.

The railroad surveys of the 1850's — Stansbury and Beckwith — ignored the Weber Canyon route for the railroad line from Fort Bridger to the Great Basin although a line is shown on the Beckwith map through the Weber Canyon. The Weber route was too difficult for wagons and presented many problems for railroad construction. The suggested route of the Pacific Railroad survey was via Echo Canyon, up the Weber River, Kamas Praire, Round Valley, and thence down the Provo Canyon to Utah Valley. However, this proposed railroad line was much longer and less direct than a route down the Weber Canyon, and shortness and directness are primary prerequisites in railroad operating economy.

The Pacific Railroad Act of July 1862 focused attention upon the Weber Canyon route and Ogden. Both the Central and Union Pacific Railroads sought a practical, direct route via the 41st Parallel from Sacramento to the Missouri River. The Central Pacific was less concerned with the Ogden gateway than the Union Pacific although it had survey crews searching for a road as far east as Wyoming. One possible choice for the Central in the Great Basin was to go south of the Great Salt Lake to Salt Lake City. From here the railroad could make a junction with the Union or work its way eastward via the Weber or Provo Canyons. Weber, of course, was the more direct and favored exit.

The Union Pacific Railroad survey crews were concerned with a short, direct road across Wyoming in 1866 and 1867, but the route through Utah also had to be solved. The logical choice was down the Echo and Weber Canyons. At the mouth of the Weber Canyon the Union crews had three choices, go south to Salt Lake City, across the Great Salt Lake (Bear River Bay) to Promontory Point and thence along the western side of the Promontory Peninsula, or north through Ogden and around the northern side of the Great Salt Lake via the Promontory Range. By May, 1868, the decision was made to go north. This route the Central Pacific also adopted because it afforded a line that was nearly level except in crossing the Promontory Range which was crossed with grades ascending westward at grades ascending at eighty feet per mile and descending at fifty-three feet per mile. However, according to Grenville M. Dodge, the Union's choice of right of way was superior to the Central's which had steeper grades over the Promontory Range.

Altitude differences between the Great Basin and the Wyoming Basin created greater problems for the Union Pacific than did the crossing of the Promontory Range. The elevation at Evanston was 6,870 feet; Wasatch, Utah, 6,879 feet; Echo, 5,315 feet; and Uintah at the mouth of Weber Canyon, 4,560 feet. Thus in fifty-eight miles from Wasatch to Uintah, the Union Pacific line dropped 2,219 feet. The descent into Echo Canyon was made in some places with a maximum grade of ninety feet per mile. The selection of the route through Echo Canyon almost cost General Dodge his job in 1868 to 1869 because of his solution of the grade. As of May 10, 1869, the Union was still working on the tunnel at the head of Echo Canyon and a shorter route which was open to traffic in the summer of 1869. In addition to the 830 feet of tunnel west of Wasatch, Utah, the Union also constructed two more in the Weber Narrows of 400 and 300 feet, respectively.

As the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific moved closer towards each other,

See OGDEN JUNCTION, Page 16

Old City Hall and Hotel Ben Lomond on Washington Boulevard between 25th and 26th Streets. The old City Hall has been replaced by one of the nation's most modern City and County Buildings.

SUP News

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KNOW YOUR UTAH

Step Mountain, a real fine hike for your kids.

STEP MOUNTAIN

Do you have a five-year-old who wants to hike to the very top of a mountain? Or are you one of us middle-agers who have gone to pot — so to speak — and still want to climb a mountain to show our Cub Scout son how it is done? Or perhaps old age has crept up too fast on the inner boy who still wants to scale some lofty peak. Maybe you just have the yen to see a volcano without taking more than an afternoon to do so. On the other hand, perhaps, you are still determined to suppress your wife's rock-collecting urge. Then there is the picnic, and who doesn't like a picnic and a little hike?

The answer to all of these desires is Step Mountain.

Step Mountain is the remains of the core of an old volcano that some million years ago in mid-tertiary times belched lava, smoke, and ashes across the lake covering Salt Lake Valley and Utah Valley. In those days, there was neither valley — they were in the process of being built. The passing of many storm with their rains and snows will gradually cool a volcano, and the volcanic core will crack, usually vertically, as in the beautiful example of the Devil's Tower in Wyoming. But this was not the fortune of Step Mountain. Besides the storms, there were lake waters that splashed up around the volcano. As a result of the wave cooling, the rocks cracked horizontally into giant hexagonal basalt steps or logs. Thus, the name — Step Mountain.

You can drive to the mountain in about forty-five minutes from Temple Square, and need only loosen the tie before you start your climb. From Temple Square, drive to Redwood Road, and thence south to Riverton, where you turn right onto Utah 111 to Herriman. On your left as you leave Herriman is a county road that leads southward towards the mountains and Rose Canyon. At the mouth of the canyon, on the left hand side is Step Mountain. Does it look as if it were a volcano? Well, that depends upon what a mid-Tertiary volcano should look like. Drive beyond the ranch up Rose Canyon to a solitary coral. A short hike across the deeply eroded, narrow Rose Canyon Creek and then up a draw puts a person among the clusters of "cordwood" or steps.

With good luck, a person might see a "mountain goat" or perhaps the skull and remains of one. Close to the summit are a few hideouts of possible "mountain lions," but these present no problem. By carefully picking your way up the rocks —which also serve as convenient chairs for the weary — the summit is soon reached, and an interesting and unusual view of Salt Lake Valley greets the eye. But more important, the five-year-old, the middle-aged sedentary fellow, and the oldster with the boy in him, have climbed their mountain. The rock hunting wife is completely baffled on how to bring down a log and put it into the car, thus curing her mania forever. And in the words of the story, everyone comes home happy ever after.

The NATIONAL SOCIETY of the SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

1959 ENCAMPMENT HEADQUARTERS

MILL STREAM MOTEL

1450 Washington Boulevard

OGDEN, UTAH

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1959

REGISTRATION, from 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., at Mill Stream Motel (Encampment Headquarters, 1450 Washington Blvd. Pick up registration and tickets for events here.

LUNCH from 12:00 to 1:00 at Mansion House, 2350 Adams Avenue (1 block east of Washington Blvd.). Sponsored by Ogden Luncheon Club Chapter, SUP.

TREK TO HUNTSVILLE, 2:00 to 7:00 p.m. Rendezvous at Mill Stream Motel at 1:45 p.m. Leave Headquarters at 2:00 p.m. Arrive at Pine View Dam Site at 2:30 (20 minutes at Dam). Historic Tour of Huntsville under direction of D. D. McKay.

SUPPER AT HUNTSVILLE SCHOOL at 7:00 p.m. Sponsored by Jefferson Hunt Chapter, SUP.

SLEEP IN OGDEN at Mill Stream Motel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1959

REGISTRATION continued from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., at Encampment Headquarters (Mill Stream Motel). Pick up tickets for events here.

BREAKFAST at Mansion House, 2350 Adams Avenue, 7:30 to 8:30 a.m.

PROCESSING OF CREDENTIALS of delegates at Mansion House, 8:00 to 9:00 a.m.

BUSINESS MEETING and Election of National Officers for 1959-60, at Pioneer Tabernacle, corner of 22nd and Washington Blvd., from 9:30 to 12:30.

MUSICAL PROGRAM and FALL MILLINERY SHOW by Bon Marche of Ogden at the BYU Center (55 24th Street), for the ladies, 9:30 to 12:30. Meet at Headquarters at 9:00 a.m. Leave at 9:15 for show.

LUNCH IN 3rd WARD (southwest corner of Tabernacle Grounds) by 3rd Ward Relief Society from 12:30 to 1:30. Sponsored by Buena Ventura Chapter, SUP.

PIONEER TALK by Dr. Leland H. Monson in New Tabernacle, 21st and Washington, from 2:00 to 3:00. Spansored by Buena Ventura Chapter, SUP.

TOUR of historical sites, visiting, shopping, etc., after 3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENT'S BANQUET at North Ogden 2nd Ward at 670 East 2700 North (6½ blocks east of Washington Blvd.) at 7:30 p.m. Sponsored by Ben Lomond Chapter, SUP.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1959

SLEEP at Mill Stream Motel.

BREAKFAST at Mansion House from 8:00 to 9:00.

SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICE in Old Tabernacle, 9:30 to 11:30.

MILES GOODYEAR OGDEN'S EARLIEST RESIDENT

Charles Kelly, ranger and writer, calls Miles Goodyear Utah's first citizen, and indeed he has just claim to such a title. Perhaps he might well be called the guide of the 1847 company of Saints to Salt Lake Valley for he met the vanguard of the Saints near Evanston and guided Porter Rockwell down the Echo Canyon and then along the Weber River until Rockwell found the going too tough for the "boss," Brother Brigham.

As with many mountain men, Miles Goodyear was a Yankee by birth and seemed to have inherited the Yankee traits for sharp trading. He was orphaned at three and raised through the charity of relatives and neighbors. This undoubtedly influenced his thinking and love of freedom which he valued more than security. Perhaps as with many other bound boys, he tired of his shackles and ran away from home, traveling as fast and far as possible until finally he could breathe more freely the air of freedom. Where could a boy go? Kit Carson had decided on the west, and Miles did the same.

On April 30, 1836, the sixteen-year-old Miles Goodyear met the Marcus Whitman party (Dr. Whitman, his new bride Narcissus, Henry H. Spaulding and bride, William H. Gray, and three Nez Perce Indians). He had traveled far, was half-clothed, cold, wet, and very hungry from a two-day lack of meals. He told the Whitman party a tale of some truth — he was from Iowa, needed ammunition, and wanted to go to the mountains. The generosity of the missionaries was such that they supplied him from their larder with food and ammunition, but they also advised him to return to Iowa. The supplies he accepted; the advice he refused.

Miles Goodyear's cabin, the first cabin in Ogden, has been preserved and still stands on Tabernacle Square at 22nd and Washington. Goodyear was Utah's first permanent settler.

His offer to aid the party was accepted, however, and they agreed to supply him, in turn, with a horse and equipment. However, at Fort Hall, he left the Whitman party, explaining he did not care for the missionaries — no offense intended — and he wanted to be free to go as he pleased and where. The parting was generous — the Whitmans paid him with an outfit that he had well earned.

Miles' first three years in the mountains were a schooling for him. He lacked supplies and skill to trade with the Indians, and he worked as a camp tender or roustabout. Trappers were free with their knowledge and stories, and gradually Miles learned some rudiments of the trade as he built up a small fund for trading. His reputation at Fort Hall was good, and so when he decided to become an independent trader, the Factor of the Hudson Bay post of Fort Hall, named Grant, extended credit to him. With a pack animal, horse, rifle, and supplies, Miles set out for the Great Basin to trade.

See MILES GOODYEAR, Page 9

Mill Stream Motel

Welcomes

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HELPING TO BUILD A GREATER WEBER COUNTY
AND A BETTER UTAH

HISTORY OF HUNTSVILLE

By D. D. McKAY

The first white man on record to visit Ogden Valley was probably Peter Skeen Ogden. With him came his secretary, Mr. Kittson, and a prominent scouter by the name of Charles McKay. They came into the Valley over the summit of Liberty, May 12, 1825. The next recorded person coming here was Thomas Abbot who was sent by Brigham Young in early 1848. He came into the valley from the Morgan side, went up South Fork and as far north as Bear Lake. He was followed by Howard Stansbury, who was directing a U. S. topographical survey. He camped in the meadows on Sunday, August 26, 1849.

In the 1850's there were several people known to have been here. Nathaniel Leavitt and Erastus Bingham were among this group. In 1860, William McKay, my grandfather, with his sons David and Isaac and daughter Williamena, came up through North Ogden Canyon and stayed down on the meadows for several days. The sons and their wives, Edward Rushton and wife, Joseph Wood and Nathan Coffin with their mothers. They probably came in September and settled down in the river bottom south of the town. They built a log fort and log houses for their families. Katherine Connover Hunt taught school in the fort.

It was soon apparent to the Hunts that the river bottom was no place to establish a town so in 1861, with the influx of a few settlers that were expected, they decided to move up on the bench land. Before they could do this a town site had to be surveyed so that their new locations would be permanent. Therefore, they invited David Jenkins, county surveyor, who resided in Ogden, to come up and with the aid of several settlers the townsite was surveyed in compliance with the Federal Statute which provided that the area covered by the townsite should not exceed more than 640 acres. It also provided for a square, the width of roads, alleyways and whatnot. The settlers then chose a lot to suit their purpose and established thereon squatters' rights. In the same year a log schoolhouse was built a little southeast of the center of the square. This room was 20 by 16 feet. The next year another room was added and the building was used for schools and all public meetings.

In the same year the Huntsville town canal was surveyed and constructed to the east edge of town.

The town was organized into a Branch in 1861 and Capt. Hunt was made the first President. His counselors were Thomas Bingham and Clinton Bronson. When Capt. Hunt moved to Marsh Valley, Idaho, in 1865, F. A. Hammond was made President of the Branch with William Lish and David McKay as counselors. On May 23, 1877, Huntsville was made a regular ward and President Hammond became the first Bishop in the Valley with Thomas Bingham and Clinton Bronson as his counselors. On November 11, 1878, the ward was again reorganized and Hammond was again made Bishop, but with William Halls and Nils C. Mortenson as his counselors. It seems that at this time David McKay was made President of the Eden Branch. No doubt he remained president there until he left on a mission to Scotland in April of 1883. He returned to Utah on April 5, 1885, and was then made Bishop of the Huntsville Ward.

It was not long until the old log school house was too small and too inconvenient to serve the ward. Therefore, on July 4, 1866, a town meeting was called. One paragraph of the minutes of that meeting follows: "Huntsville, Weber County, Utah Territory, United States of America, July 4, 1866. The following named persons, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, agree to assist in building a house in Huntsville, wherein to worship God and educate their children." Seventy-three names were attached thereto. This was the wonderful old rock house that survived many years and served many purposes in the town, the one that Charles Wright made famous. In 1891, a new school was built on the site where our present school is located. This building burned down completely in the later part of 1901 and an entirely new building was erected on the same site in 1902. The inside of this building was destroyed by fire about 1910 but the walls remained. The inside was reconstructed and remained until part of it was torn down and new additions made to become part of the school we now have.

The Relief Society was organized on October 8, 1867. The cornerstone of their building was laid on August 24, 1892, and 10 years later, on August 24, 1902, the building was dedicated and has been used by the Society until the last few years.

By 1878, people living here came to the conclusion that the old rock house had served its purpose. The decision was then made to begin a new building. This took five years. There is no record as to who planned the building, but whoever it was did a good job. It was 35 by 70 feet in size and 24 feet to the square. The vestry was 18 by 24 feet and the bottom floor could seat 600 and the balcony 200

See HUNTSVILLE, Page 17

Beautiful Pineview Dam, one of Utah's fine tourist attractions, lies in Ogden Valley, just west of Huntsville. (Photo Ogden Chamber of Commerce)

MILES GOODYEAR, From Page 6

Much of Miles Goodyear's trading was done in Utah, and he reportedly went as far south as the Sevier Valley in the south central part of the state. In his second year of trading, he spent some time in Utah Valley, and near Payson became acquainted with Chief Pe-teet-neet. The chief had a comely daughter named Pomona whom Miles met. It is doubtful if there were much of a courtship except for the usual exchange of goods with the chief for his daughter, Pomona. As with many Indian brides of trappers, her life was hardly one of romantic adventure and she might well be termed a "fur-widow" for the far-flung trading field called to her husband. However, she did have two children, a boy, William Miles, and a girl, Mary Eliza.

As with all trappers and traders, Miles dreamed of owning his own fort and trading from it. A site for a fort must be chosen carefully. Three prerequisites were necessary, namely, timber, water and grass. In addition, there was also needed a nearby supply of game animals for food and furs.

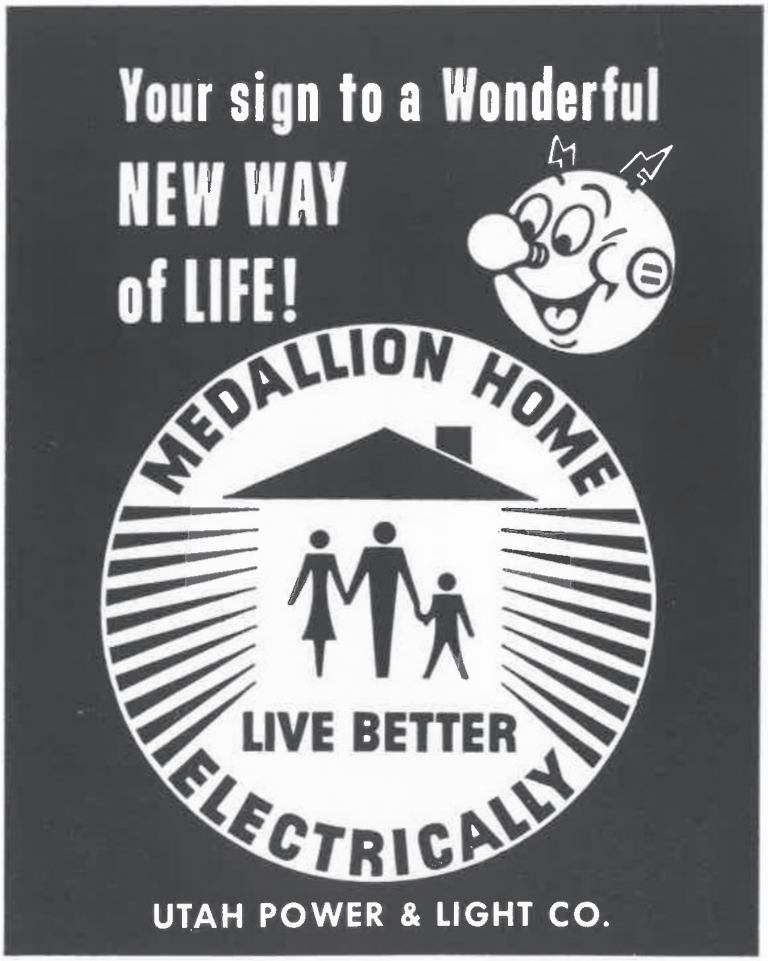
Jim Bridger had seen the handwriting on the wall and knew that the day of the fur trapper was over. The rumble of wheels of the Whitman party along the Oregon Trail had been followed by other groups. In 1843, Bridger and Louis Vasquez founded Fort Bridger on Black's Fork of the Green River for the convenience of travelers. Such a fort offered much better and safer means of doing business than going from tribe to tribe in search of furs. Furthermore, it would serve as a market to emigrants going west who would need some supplies and horses.

Miles knew of Bridger's fort, and as he looked for a site for his, he kept in mind a location that would be both an Indian trading center as well as a possible emigrant stopping point. The mouth of the Weber River seemed to be a logical site, for it was near Indian Trails as well as a wintering ground for the Shoshone. Furthermore, the area had received the blessings of John Charles Fremont, who saw it as a stopping point for emigrants going west. Certainly, to a man on horseback, the Weber Canyon led straight to Fort Bridger, a logical route from the east to California.

With a small capital of horses, cattle, and goats, Miles was ready to launch his venture in 1845. His credit was good at not-far-away Fort Hall. He set to work with vigorous industry to build Fort Buena Ventura on the Weber River near 29th Street to the east of the Union Pacific Station. Here his fort of two or three log houses, sheds, and a stockade surrounded yard remained for nearly five years until high water of the river forced the new owner to move it to higher ground. Later it became the home of Mrs. Minerva P. Stone Shaw who gave it to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers in 1926. Two years later they moved it to its present location on the west of the Tabernacle grounds in Ogden.

However, a fort could not suppress the travel urge, and in 1846, he left his wife behind to care for his small plot of land and animals. This trip took him to California where he met John Charles Fremont. A sale was made to the Captain for a total of $1,888.00 — paid for in unhonored government vouchers. In the spring of 1847, Miles returned to Utah, driving a herd of cheap California horses

See MILES GOODYEAR, Page 18



Meet Mr. and Mrs. Ernest V. Wall, active Ogden SUP members, at the big convention, August 7, 8 and 9.

UINTAH, UTAH — RAILROAD TOWN

Perhaps one of the more pleasing contrasting views to be seen anywhere in the state is the stream cut valley that houses the farming community of Uintah. On both sides are the almost barren, brown June grass covered hills — the one making up Hill Air Force Base and the other South Ogden. The valley from either "hill' is a green, patch work of farms amid cottonwoods and other trees. A state highway leads from the junction of U. S. 89 and 30S through the valley, following the winding Weber River beyond the site of Fort Uintah and then along the left side of the valley to U.S. 91.

Uintah was settled in 1850 by Henry Beckstead, John M. Bybee, Joseph Hardy, Joseph Kingsbury, Daniel Smith, John L. Smith, and John W. Winward under the leadership of Lewis Hardy. A ward — East Weber Ward — was organized in 1852 under Abiah Wadsworth as the first bishop. About the same time a fort was built that was 500 feet north and south and 1320 feet east and west. Many people were attracted to this fertile valley and soon it became over populated. With too little land for a livable farm available, the people gradually drifted away to other neighboring communities. However, there were some industries that attracted the people. These included a saw mill and also charcoal furnaces. The hills surrounding Uintah were practically denuded of juniper — cedar trees — for the charcoal industry.

Perhaps the one remembered incident associated with Uintah is the settlement of the Morrisites — the followers of Joseph Morris — who gradually wanted to break away from the control of Morris' communistic system, thus bringing about court action. Although the colony was effectively broken up in 1862-63, some of the members were settled by General Conner south of Soda Springs in what is now called Gentile Valley.

The coming of the railroad in 1868-69 changed the outlook of the community. Survey crews passed through the Weber Canyon and then along the bottom of the delta, more or less following the river into Ogden. The crews recognized the superiority, for the railroad, of the Weber River channel instead of crossing over the "hill" to Ogden. In early March, 1869, the sound of locomotive whistles echoed in Uintah, called Deseret, and until January, 1870, it was the terminal for the stages and freight wagons going to Salt Lake City. According to some accounts the town was "wild" but William Henry Jackson points out in his autobiography — *Time Exposure* — that the city enforced the law. While in Uintah doing some photographic work in mid-June, 1869, Jackson noticed a crowd going to a tent and out of curiosity followed it. This was the courthouse of Uintah, and the newly elected town officials were holding trial for a young gambler who had been arrested for fighting and disturbing the peace — not gambling. He was fined, and his "fair but frail aid" — probably a mountain dove or nymph du grade — was likewise fined.

Stage coach service to Salt Lake City was typical of the times although W. E. Rae in his *Westward by Rail* makes the trip sound especially bad. The stage was a "Concord Coach" operated by Wells, Fargo and Company and seated nine persons inside and five on the roof. "The inside seat for three is placed crosswise between the two doors. Those who occupy it are not only cramped, but are exposed to the disagreeable pressure from the knees of the passengers behind, as well as to inconvenience from the feet and legs of those facing them." For five hours, the passengers had to suffer. "The road itself is unique of its kind. To rival it would be difficult; to surpass it impossible. In badness it is pre-eminent. Execrable is the strongest epithet in the language for a road having no redeeming points. This word, however, serves but feebly and inadequately to describe and stigmatize the road between Uintah Station and Salt Lake City."

The completion of the Utah Central Railroad in January, 1869, to Salt Lake City, ended the short-lived history of Uintah as a transfer-point. The community continued on as a section town for several years, but today all that remains of the station and yards are two small section buildings. However, in its heyday it supposedly had one hundred business houses, over two thousand people, and a brewery. Uintah is a lovely farming community with little evidence of its earlier railroad history. One corner site with a stone house, granary, barn, and wooden home marks the site of the old Fort. But friendly people, willing to talk to a stranger about the town, can be found all through this small stream cut valley in the eroded Weber Delta.

Lawrence M. Malan, Weber County's veteran clerk, once helped to operate a hotel and resort on Malan's Heights east of Ogden. The flourishing enterprise was carried on by Mr. Malan's father, mother, brothers and sisters.

President David O. McKay of the LDS Church, once carried mail to the flourishing silver mining town of La Plata in the Monte Cristo area.

The old Broom Hotel, which stood on the corner of 25th Street and Washington Boulevard since 1883. Considered the finest hotel between Denver and the West Coast at that time, it was built by John Broom, who traded a load of iron with Johnathon Browning, gunsmith, for the site. John Broom was an English convert to the LDS Church who decided to build a modern hotel on his quarter acre of land after receiving reports that travelers were unhappy over the poor accommodations for bed and board in Ogden. The load of scrap iron John Broom traded for the site was left on the trail by Johnston's Army.

SUP FOUNDER LAWRENCE T. EPPERSON DIES

The National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers, lost its stalwart founder, Lawrence T. Epperson, during the past month. Active and loyal in the SUP to the time of his death his counsel and advice will be dearly missed.

Past President Epperson was born September 22, 1884, in Midway, Wasatch County, a son of Sidney T. and Julia E. Van Wagenen Epperson. The first ten years of Lawrence's life was spent along the lines as is customary of children of that age. He was a lover of birds, nature

LAWRENCE T. EPPERSON

and animals. His boyish joys included the exploration of meadows and fields in the summer time.

Midway was an interesting place for children to grow up in, and nature was most beautiful. Lawrence also enjoyed sports, especially playing baseball. Later this skill gained as a boy was put to use on the BYU baseball team, for which he received a letter. Another boyhood talent was playing the drum. This later blossomed into conducting his own band or dance orchestra of college students as well as the "Epperson Band." Many years later, he sponsored and led the fife and drum corps of the Mormon Battalion.

Brother Epperson's education was primarily centered in the Provo area. He graduated from the public schools there and later attended the BYU from which he graduated in 1912. He took a law course via the mail and also attended the University of Utah Law School, one year.

In 1908, he married Mary Loretta Prichett in the Salt Lake Temple. They had eight children, but only seven grew to adulthood. One of the joys of Brother Epperson was his children and their children. At the time of his death, he had twenty-one grandchildren.

Politics early appealed to Lawrence, and he was a life-long Democrat. He served on the Public Utilities Commission for seven years. In 1932, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for president of the United States. He had been a candidate for both houses of the Utah State Legislature and served as the Utah County Democratic Chairman. He was active in the gubernatorial campaigns of both Governors Simon Bamberger and George H. Dern. In 1958 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Salt Lake County assessor.

Perhaps his best remembered activity was the founding of the Sons of Utah Pioneers in 1934, which the Salt Lake Telegram on March 21, 1934, commended as truly a worthwhile project worthy of community and state support. At the initial meeting there were present: Dr. George Wilson, Richard Wooten, Harvey Cluff, George Goates and Heber Jex. This organization grew quite rapidly under the several terms of Lawrence as National President of the SUP. He was president in 1933-34-35 and 1940-41-42-43-44. Many of the activities that became part of the SUP program were originated by him, which included treks, conventions, and the idea of a Pioneer Village which blossomed under the care and love of Utah history that characterizes Horace A. Sorensen and his wife Ethel.

After his terms of office as National President ended, Brother Epperson still continued as a guiding light and source of inspiration for SUP. As Colonel Fred Reese of the Mormon Battalion said at the funeral services of Lawrence: "He never failed us on a parade or beating the drums." He served as a director of the Luncheon Club and was active in its affairs. Perhaps the comments of President Rulon Draney of Ogden best describe and summarize his activities in SUP." He was always back of everything."

In his life the L. D. S. Church always played an important role. In his later life he and his wife served on a mission to the New England States from 1953 to 1955.

His passing left a note of sadness among his many friends, associates and family. However, many of these journeyed far to pay their last respects to him, either as part of the audience or speakers. Among those speaking were Past President Horace A. Sorensen, President Karl B. Hale, Dr. Carl Christensen, Gaylen S. Young, Major General Fred E. Curtis, President Jesse P. Rich, Colonel Elias L. Day and Colonel Fred Reese.

Brother Epperson is survived by his wife, Mary Loretta Prichett Epperson, three daughters, Mrs. Virginia James, Mrs. Marylene Gannon, Mrs. Ruby E. McQuarrie; four sons, Vaughn E., Elbert P. Lawrence L. and Gerald J. Epperson. In addition he has 21 grandchildren and two sisters and a brother.

The Eppersons celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary during June, and had the joy of having their whole family home for the first time in nearly 20 years. From the left are Gerald J., Elbert R., Vaughn E., Lawrence L., Lawrence T., Loretta, Ruby McQuarrie, Virginia James and Marylene Gannon.

OGDEN'S INDIAN SCARE

Nearly every city in Utah has its Indian story and scare. Some of these were quite real and were a part of the Indian problems of the 1850's and 1860's. One, that of Corinne in the 1870's, was primarily political in nature with the Indian invaders being simple farmers and farm hands in the nearby Mormon settlements who had left the reservation in Idaho.

The Indian policy of the Mormons in the early 1850's was to keep the natives friendly towards the ever increasing number of Mormon settlers by feeding rather than fighting. The leaders still had to decide what to do with Chief Walker, a perennial threat. In 1849 and 1850, a a band of Indians had threatened the colony at Provo, and Captain Stansbury had recommended at that time a punitive campaign be directed against the Indians. Despite the defeat of the Indians, Chief Walker — who had just returned from a successful raid in California — in the middle part of 1850 planned an attack upon the settlement of Provo — but Sowiette — a greater chief — persuaded the Indians to accept peace. However, the attitude of Walker complicated any Indian problem that might arise at any Mormon settlement, for he might use it as an excuse for a general, widespread Indian war.

Ogden had been settled somewhat piecemeal, and there were four forts in the area of the present-day city. Most of these forts were nothing more or less than a mound of earth surrounding several acres of land where the settlers had built their homes. The fort at North Ogden — though never completed — would have protected a one-half-mile square cluster of houses. Fort Ogden was built east of Wall Avenue and extended southward to 28th Street, thence eastward to Madison Avenue, north to 20th Street, and west to Wall Street. The name Wall Street stems from the fact that it was the west wall of the fort. Mound Fort was erected near the site of the future Mound Fort School. Bingham Fort protected a settlement one-fourth mile west of Five Points and Second Street.

The quietening of the situation in Provo gave an aura of peace over Utah until the night of September 20, 1850. During the early part of the night Urban Stewart, who lived on Four Mile Creek, was awakened by the sound of activity in his corn patch. Perhaps he acted hastily or perhaps it was the course any settler would have taken in view of the fact that a band of Indians were nearby. He took his trusty rifle from the wall of his cabin and carefully aimed it in the direction of the sounds and fired. As fate would have it, the bullet dropped an Indian chief Terikee. There was a running of feet, the sound of horses racing off into the night. Stewart investigated the corn patch only to discover that he had shot the chief, a man whom he recognized. Fear gripped the heart of Urban Stewart, and he turned to his neighbors for help, but none was coming. They in turn refused to offer him refuge for fear of endangering themselves. Stewart returned home, hitched a wagon and journeyed with his family to Lorin Farr, the church head of the community. Farr condemned the action because of the harm it would do the community and chastised Stewart for his uncalled for haste. Probably little was added to what David Moore, a neighbor and major of the local militia, had already said.

The next morning the community acted. Men were sent as far north as Hot Springs to round up the cattle and bring them to the forts. Messengers were sent to Captain Brown, telling him of the shooting and warning the settlers in his vicinity of Indian trouble. The local militia was put on a standby basis in Ogden, awaiting a return of the revenge-crazed band of Terikee. A request for help was sent to Colonel John S. Fulmer of Davis County and also to Brother Brigham in Salt Lake City.

The shooting was unfortunate in two respects. The first was that Terikee was friendly toward the white settlers. He had kept his people at some distance from the settlements to prevent incidents but he had also made many friendly visits with them to the Mormons. Terikee definitely was not an ally of Chief Walker and would not have been expected to join him in any Indian war. His death, therefore, removed a good friend. In the second place, his son, Kattako, was anxious to win a glorious raid and white scalps. With Kattako in command, trouble could be expected.

Despite the friendly attitude of Terikee, it is difficult to understand why he was in Stewart's corn patch. There is a possibility that Terikee and his son were raiding the patch for a few ears of corn. Tullidge, however, believes that the Indians were merely trying to round up a few of their stray horses that had wandered into the unfenced corn patch, thus hoping to prevent trouble.

Terikee's band, who had been camped on Box Elder Creek, returned with vengeance. An attack was made upon three men, and a Mr. Campbell was killed. The others barely escaped with their lives. "Little Soldier," another chief of a party of Utes, also joined in the attack upon the settlements, raiding and stealing animals.

Dr. Pardoe, descendant and biographer of Lorin Farr, tells this story of the attack upon the home of David Moore. When Moore saw the coming Indians, he feared for his life, and instinctively ran into the house for his rifle, but a voice told him not to shoot at the Indians. Instead, he was counseled to talk to them. He went out to meet "Little Soldier" while his party of men swoped around the house. One of the Indians fired a rifle, barely missing the whiteman and hitting the door frame above his head. "Little Soldier" was called to, and in the conversation, the Indian stopped any further attack upon the man and his house. However, the chief demanded the return of Stewart to pay the penalty for killing Terikee.

Fearing the possibility of a widespread Indian War in both the Ogden area and Provo, Brother Brigham sent militia units to Ogden. There was no battle, but the Indians fled to the north. However, it is reported that they returned the next spring, 1851, and continued their depredations against the cattle and horses. Major David Moore commanded the Weber militia in an attack against the Indian encampment, and without any loss of life, captured the Indian band, bringing the people into Ogden. Arms were taken from the Indians, and they were fined for the loss of livstock on a fourfold basis as was any whiteman who had stolen from the Indians. Later in the season, a peace festival was held with the Indians as guests. It is reported that all enjoyed the games and food. The climax of the celebration was a "game" of unwrapping blankets. The whites brought out the rolls of blankets for the Indians to unwrap. To the surprise of the Indians, inside were their guns and weapons.

Apparently this solved the Indian problem in Ogden. The settlement of Brigham City to the north later gave one more barrier to Indian penetration from that direction into Weber Valley.

Beautifully landscaped grounds around the Weber County-Ogden City Municipal Building are attracting hundreds of tourists as well as admiring local people.

North Ogden once had a printing office on the southeast corner of the present Ben Lonmond Stake Center grounds. Owned and operated by George S. Dean, lawyer, legislator, judge, publisher and organizer, it later served as a home and North Ogden City Council office.

DEATH CLAIMS PAST PRESIDENT, ERNEST R. MCKAY

By MARY ELLEN McKAY

Ernest R. McKay, the youngest of ten children, was born to Angus and Williamena McKay, April 20, 1889, in the small town of Huntsville, Utah. The home of David O. McKay, his cousin, was next door with only a driveway between. The two families, among the very first settlers of the valley, with children ranging about the same age group, were close in love, recreation and work.

ERNEST R. McKAY

As in all LDS settlements of seventy years ago, life was centered around the church and the school. Very early in life, he became active in home dramatics, debating and church activities.

Conversations of his early life always led back to a few men and women who greatly influenced his life. He spoke of driving by horse and buggy through Ogden Canyon at all times of the year to attend church, often arriving home late at night, nearly frozen. He often spoke of entertaining the church authorities in their home, and the long evenings of conversations, discussing life and its purpose and the principles of the gospel.

When Ernest was a boy, his father was called on two missions to help colonize Arizona, then a mission to the Southern States, after which he was sent to preside over the Scottish Mission, leaving his wife alone with her small family to raise. Necessity taught him to be self-reliant, self-sacrificing and an intense concern for the well-being of others. This self-reliance, sacrificing and concern for others carried through his entire life.

A letter to his son, while he was serving in the Navy, reads—"I do not worry about you or your safety. I feel you have a big job to do and that you will do it as you have all the other jobs in the past. If you can start one person on the right path, it will be a joy forever. Others watching you cannot help but be impressed with the fact that there is joy in righteous living."

He was married to Ellen Wilson, daughter of John L. and Ellen Wilson, in the Salt Lake Temple, February 12, 1919. Two sons and two daughters were born to them, three of whom are living. They are John A., Ernest C., and Janice Davis.

His home was ideal, and the center of his universe, where the whole family gathered for weekends and holidays. Their family life has developed in natural and loving channels. He was so justly proud of his children and his 12 grandchildren.

The deep impression of his mother's trek across the plains, barefooted, when she was a child of nine years, and his father's family hardships on accepting the gospel, burned deep into his memory. He determined to keep the memory of the Pioneers fresh before the people of today, and to help the rising generation to appreciate and love them for their deeds. His aim, while serving as chairman of the Pioneer celebration for years, was to help promote this idea, rather than spend the day in other activities. He loved the part he played in helping put forth the lovely pageant of Roland Parry's "All Faces West," for it fulfilled the true story of the Pioneers as he had been taught in his childhood.

While he never had the privilege of a college education, he was a deep student. No matter how long the day or gruelling the tasks, he never retired without becoming familiar with the world's news and then spent an hour or so with a good book, preferably western history. He kept himself well versed on history, the scriptures, labor and world activities, so he could converse intelligently on most any subject.

His activities were far-reaching: Boy Scouting and Mutual in his earlier years, then a mission to the Eastern States. Upon his return he resumed his partnership with his brothers in farming and sheep raising. During the latter part of the depression he began working for the Internal Revenue, which position he held for twenty years.

All during his life he was active in politics, believing that the government should be manned by the best men possible. He was chief clerk of the house of Representatives for two regular and four special terms, district chairman of Weber County Central Committee four years, and was presently serving as Chairman of the Weber Central Democratic Committee.

His church activities were many — A mission to the Eastern States, in the ward bishopric for ten years, ten years as stake superintendent of YMMIA; second scout commissioner in Weber County for 25 years. At present was a member of the Stake High Council.

He helped draw up the first constitution of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. For three years, he was President of the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers. He was an active life member.

In the business world he was a stockman, tax consultant, public accountant, and appraiser. He served as a member of the State Fair Board for eight years —and with five other men planned and organized the Weber Central Dairy.

He took an active part in the organization of the first organization of the community theater in Ogden and was active in Weber College Alumni Association in raising funds for the purchase of grounds and buildings of the lower campus.

His hobbies were horseback riding and verifying little-known historical stories, places and fact. These two tie in so closely with the great enjoyment he took in his association for a number of years as a member of the Weber County Sheriff's Posse, and his rides through his ranch and out of the way places with his sons and other people.

His last project, so very dear to his heart, was the Pony Express Centennial, on which he spent every possible moment. He wished to make it a living thing — true in every detail to the original Pony Express.

He was a kind and loving father, friendly and fair in his dealings with his fellow men, and reverently devoted to his God.

Editor's Note—It is with deep regret that we bid Brother Ernest goodby. For we who have worked with him in SUP and the Pony Express Association will miss his kindness and warm friendship. Not often does the Lord bless us with a man as humble and fine as Ernest. His inspiring leadership and welcome advice have helped us to meet our problems and gives us new hope in our undertakings. Ernest echoed the famous saying of Will Rogers, "I never met a man I didn't like." —CLARENCE REEDER.

NORTH OGDEN HAS RICH HERITAGE

NORTH OGDEN — A band of belligerent Indians, bent on revenge over the killing of a fellow tribesman, shortened North Ogden's age by a whole year.

It was in 1850 when Jonathon and Samuel Campbell, scouting for a likely place to settle, came to the lush and fertile foothills at the base of towering Ben Lomond Mountain.

They decided that here was an ideal spot for location of a settlement and proceeded to clear the land and prepare for their families.

They had to call it quits when the hostile redmen descended on them and drove them off.

But they were back a year later, bringing along a small company of sturdy pioneers who refused to be stampeded by the appearance of a few ugly natured Indians.

The little group of travelers barely reached their destination ahead of the stork. Five days after the wagons rolled in, a son was born to Franklin G. and Rosetta Clifford, the first white child to be born in the area so far as records show.

The first house went up across the street from where the William Orton's now live on Orton's Lane. But a little later, upon advice from President Brigham Young, the settlement was shifted further north to higher ground.

There a town was laid out with wide streets and good-sized lots. A fort was built around the homes as protection against the Indians. A school house and church were soon built and put into use.

Jonathon Campbell, one of North Ogden's first pioneers.

OLD PRINTING SHOP in North Ogden, owned and operated by George S. Dean, was in use until about two years ago. Now torn down, the spot is appropriately remembered by a marker put up by DUP camps in North Ogden.

By 1852 the settlement had adopted civil government and on March 4, 1853, the first permanent LDS ward was organized with Thomas Dunn as the first bishop.

The fast growing community was divided in 1882 to create the Pleasant View Ward.

Now the town boasts four wards with a membership of just under 3500. Two handsome church buildings which house the four wards and a stake center have recently been completed.

North Ogden, once known as the "Missionary Ward," has sent nearly 300 missionaries throughout the world in the past 60 years.

North Ogden barely missed being an important industrial center. But early settlers, recognizing the value of the land for farming and fruit growing, turned to these occupations. The town's famous cherries, apricots and peaches are known the country over.

But the picture is changing, to the sorrow of many an old-timer. Fruit orchards which have produced luscious crops throughout the past years, are being pulled out to make way for homes.

The town is rapidly becoming one of the most sought-after residential areas in the county. Only the lack of adequate culinary water keeps it from expanding to the very base of towering Ben Lomond on the north and the rugged mountain ranges to the east of town.

The town was incorporated in 1934 for the purpose of developing a culinary water system. Until that time, flowing wells which abound in the area, provided all water for homes, barnyards and some gardens and crops.

The town now boasts an excellent water system, sewer service, natural gas and other utilities. Streets are being hard-surfaced throughout the town and the North Ogden Community Park is being sodded and landscaped.

The town has two gas stations, two daries, a grocery store, canning factory, confectionery, restaurant and other lesser businesses.

There are a Sons of Utah Pioneer organization, three Daughters of Utah Pioneer camps, a Kiwanis Club and Women's Civic League.

See NORTH OGDEN, Page 17

Judge John A. Hendricks and County Clerk Lawrence M. Malan are two of SUP's most active members. Both have spent many years in serving their city and its people. Meet them at the Convention, August 7, 8 and 9.

Book Reviews

By VIRGIL V. PETERSON

THE RAFT LEHI IV—By Captain DeVere Baker, Whitehorn Publishing Company, Long Beach, $4.95.

Dedicating his volume to world peace DeVere Baker relates an account of his experiences in sailing an 18 x 24-foot raft from California to Hawaii in company with three crewmen and a mongrel dog. Lehi "IV" suggests three previous failures in which the rafts were lost in attempts to get away from the coast sufficient distance to get into the course of the Japanese current. These rugged experiences are all preparatory to and envision a much longer trip to be made from southern Arabia to the west coast of America by the author, the object being to prove that America could have been populated by inhabitants from the Jerusalem area as accounted in the Book of Mormon.

The very essence of perseverance, Captain Baker has not let failure, ridicule and exposure to danger deter him in his purpose. He contends that peace can come to the world only through all nations understanding and accepting the true concept of Christ and His teachings as a bulwark against war and avarice. This proposed trans-Pacific trip, if successful, would be another link in the vast chain of evidence that ties the highly developed Meso-American culture to those of the Levant and in turn would tend to authenticate Christ's visitations to the Western Hemisphere as recorded by Book of Mormon writers.

This is a volume of adventure impregnated with the author's philosophy which explains why he battles the elements in an open raft in preference to the life of a successful business man.

EXPLORATIONS EAST OF THE ANDES, by Victor Oppenheim, Pageant Press, Inc., New York, $5.00.

Explorations East of the High Andes records some of the experiences of geologist Victor Oppenheim while engaged in research and travel on the eastern slopes of the Andes. For this publication the author is the recipient of one of Pageant Press' Best Book Contest prizes for 1958.

This volume projects a professional scientist's profound awareness of facts coupled with a writer's facility to present them with absorbing interest. Scientific thought merges smoothly with skillful narration creating a most impressive impact on the reader.

Dr. Oppenheim has dedicated many years to the exploration and study of South America having served as consultant to a number of the Latin-American governments. He has contributed much to the knowledge of various South American regions and his scientific contributions, papers, memoirs and books constitute more than 100 titles.

This account is stimulating and informative and offers a liberal and pleasantly assimilated background in geology, mineralogy, etymology, history, geography, sociology, anthropology and other sciences underlying man's existence as pertaining to the eastern reaches of the high Andes.

BERNIE R. DIAMOND

Mr. Diamond, the Manager-Secretary of Ogden's Chamber of Commerce, was born in Salt Lake City, May 21, 1922. However, his education was in the Ogden schools as well as the American University, Biarritz, France, 1945. In 1939, he married Ver Bena Brostrom, and has three children, Richard 17, Judy 14, and Susan 10. During World War II, Mr. Diamond served for two and one-half years in the U. S. Army and participated in the European Theater. Upon his return he worked as Sales Manager, Burton Brokerage Company as well as with the Culligan Soft Water Service. He was affiliated with the Ogden Junior Chamber of Commerce, being its president in 1952-53. He was appointed manager-seretary of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce on January 16, 1953, and has received both statewide and national recognition for his work. His work for the Chamber of Commerce earned Ogden the recognition as having the most outstanding organization in the nation for communities between 50,000 and 100,000 people in 1957.

Air view of Ogden as it looks today. Utah can well be proud of its second largest city.

FAIR OGDEN VALLEY

By JAMES H. MILLER

There was a valley clothed in snow—
One hundred years have fled —
The snows all melted early then,
That springtime, so they said.

The springtime was so beautiful,
And green robes draped the hills.
The settlers came in early May
To Ogden and its rills.

Her people here began to plow
'Neath summits near the skies,
And from the winter's frosts and snows
The waters clear did rise.

Back in the great commencement meet,
Where Gods in Council stood,
They planned this Ogden Valley fair
For spirits great and good.

Mount Ogden dominates the south,
Ben Lomond to the west,
Mount Steven firm the center holds,
Proclaim this land is best.

On mountain slope and by the stream,
Green trees were everywhere,
Their verdant beauty blending — quite
A shield for deer and bear.

Trees are queerest creatures yet,
Each changes with the day:
From gay to sad, from dreer to glad
When shadows come their way.

To man they offered logs for home,
And wood to keep him warm.
Their towering, praying, leafy spires
A church to God did form.

The waters here run cold and pure —
Where snow stays most the year —
Where brilliant days and starry nights
Tells one that God is near.

'Tis land where Redman once were free
To roam the plains and hills.
Now here there is a quickened life
Of factories and mills.

'Tis where the rockies stately rise,
To pierce the azure skies,
And canyons deep and awesome sheer—
One climbs them with his eyes.

The people settled in this place —
Primeval wilderness—
And God stood near to guard them well,
Their homes of logs did bless.

Here grew a generation new,
Commanders of this land,
And brave, and loyal, and so true —
They make a pageant grand.

They sang their sons of love, and joy,
Of mountains, streams and wealds:
For they were sons of hills and slopes,
And tillers of the fields.

For here were men of courage strong
To do what was the right.
For God, who knows what heroes are,
Gave strength for their hard fight.

The wheels of wagons turning slow
Brought each to his good farm.
Though oft they wearied of their work,
'Twas God kept them from harm.

From out their toil this city rose —
Hard toil, this I repeat —
Yet cheerfully onward they aspired,
They saw the end so sweet.

OGDEN JUNCTION, From Page 3

there was always the big question: "Where would the lines meet?" Although the Central Pacific was building somewhat faster than the Union Pacific in 1868-1869, the Union boasted it would lay its line as far west as the Humboldt Wells, and to meet the boast, the company had grading crews as far west as the Wells. More practical men and speculators believed that it would be somewhere in Utah. To many people, the obvious site was Ogden even though its location did not command the mouth of Weber Canyon as did Uintah. When the Union Pacific reached Ogden May 8, 1869, the Central Pacific was still more than two hundred miles to the west of the Union's end-of-track.

A writer to the Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph* in describing the railroad celebration in Ogden stated that Ogden would be the meeting place for the Pacific Railroad. The next day, March 9, 1869, he retracted the statement by:

> . . . I overheard railway men say, "Ogden is not the place for us. We must go where we can control our own municipal affairs and where the monopoly shall belong to ourselves. . . .

This attitude can be analyzed in terms of the experience of Green River, Wyoming. The people there built their city but the railroad refused to accept it and platted their own city on the opposite side of the river. The major reason, perhaps, was to control the sale of town lots plus not having to purchase a depot and railroad area. Some people inject the idea, in the case of Ogden, that the railroad officials considered local politics. The writings of Dodge hint such a thought on the part of incoming Gentiles who wanted a community free of church influence.

The first reason — to control the sale of town lots — and also to gain a larger government subsidy plus control of the Montana freighting trade caused the Union to continue building westward from Ogden towards Broom's Bench, some three miles to the north. Seven miles outside of Ogden, the Union Pacific town company officials planned a junction city — Bonneville — but General J. A. Williamson, head of the town company, did not approve of Bonneville. Hence the city quickly folded although as late as 1879, the Central Pacific had a siding there. Nevertheless, the word circulated that the railroad intended to build round houses, machine shops and other railroad facilities. The land was even surveyed, and lots were sold at a public sale in March, 1869. At Hot Springs — some ten miles from Ogden — another siding was made and the usual claims for it being a railroad repair center. However, the writer who described the possibilities of Hot Springs was quick to point out that the Central Pacific wanted Ogden as the junction city and planned to bring suit against the Union Pacific.

Congressional action finally decided the site of the meeting point of the two railroads. A joint resolution passed April 10, 1869, by Congress resolved that the common terminus of the Pacific Railroad

> . . . shall be at or near Ogden, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall build, and the Central Pacific Railroad pay for and own the railroad from said terminus aforesaid to Promontory Summit, at which point the rails shall meet and connect and form one continuous line. . . .

On May 6, 1870, Congress legalized this resolution by passing a law — U. S. Statutes at Large VI, 121-122.

About November 30, 1869, there was a two and one-half million dollar trans-

See OGDEN JUNCTION, Page 17

Dr. Edward I. Rich, a pioneer in his own right, was a special guest at a recent Ogden area party. He is seated with Clyde A. Lindquist, president of the Beuna Ventura Chapter.

OGDEN JUNCTION, From Page 16

action between the two railroads for the excess railroad construction by the Union Pacific from Ogden to Promontory Summit. At the same time, Governor Stanford was to meet in Ogden Mr. Duff, vice president of the Union Pacific, to discuss matters affecting the transfer of property. It was not until June 6, 1874, that a newspaper reporter finally wrote the final newspaper copy to the transfer. He cautioned Ogden in this manner, however:

> . . . We congratulate them on their greatly improved prospects; but hope they may not be guilty of the folly of too greatly overrating them, and thus prevent that steady growth which they can now secure by toning down their hopes and aspirations to a proper legtimate level.

Earlier a reporter had this comment to make concerning Ogden's choice as the junction town:

> . . . With all her petulance over her present prestige, she may ere long become, in the estimation of many, far less desirable than now. In fact, as singularly ominous as amusing, the other day a very genteel young gent, in quest of a residence, unwittingly selected the county jail.

Policing multiplied during the first few months—March to June, 1869—in order to keep down the "hell on wheels" influence associated with the railroad as well as to protect the citizens from the violence of the transient population. After the lines had met at Promontory, the unemployed railroad workers frequented Ogden, and in the case of one woman seeking "work," she was put back on the train by local police officials. Women in the community were urged to carry loud sounding whistles as a means of protecting themselves from "muggers" and their likes.

The direct and indirect benefits to Ogden as the junction city became increasingly apparent as the prices of some items declined, but others, particularly land, increased. As much a change was the influx of non-Mormons into the community to work on the railroads. This gradually led to the creation of a strong Liberal Party element in Ogden, and within twenty years, a combination of fraudulent voting methods and disenfranchising Mormons gave the Liberal Party its first real victory with the election of a Gentile mayor for Ogden.

The Old Mill Inn, 1251 Canyon Road, was erected by Alfred Randall, early North Ogden pioneer. First used to make woolen blankets, it is now a historic spot and relic hall, along with being an inn. It is presently owned by Harmon Peery.

DeVere Baker, skipper of the famous raft the "Lehi IV," is a native of Ogden.

HUNTSVILLE, From Page 8

people. The building cost $11,800 and took about five years of work to construct. It was dedicated on July 8, 1883.

About 1903, Huntsville town was incorporated and L. M. Nelson was the first Mayor. A few years later the town became disgusted with the Corporation and it was dissolved. About 1923 the town was incorporated again and a water system started by a private corporation which system the town bought and built. This system has since been enlarged.

In contrast with olden times, Huntsville now has a new school and beautiful church with every facility required for the convenience and education, both scholastic and religious, for every group in the community. Their spacious beauty is a monument to the combined efforts of residents to make cultural opportunities available to all.

Time and weather may take their toll on man's structures but memories still remain and Huntsville has many fond memories of the old saw mill, flour mill, stores and many things that belong to the past. Though new structures have been erected in their stead, the memories and joys of the past still live and stories of these days still delight the youngsters of today.

Dale Browning, friendly president of the Ogden Luncheon Club, will be on hand to greet delegates and others attending the SUP convention, August 7, 8 and 9.

NORTH OGDEN, From Page 14

Mayor of the town is J. Parley Spackman. Bishops of the four wards are Louis Hagen, T. Leonard Rowley, Eugene Nielsen and Lowell Cutler.

The town celebrated its birthdate — March 4 — for many years, until the original ward was divided. In addition North Ogden's Cherry Day Festival has become a popular and choice celebration to attend on July 4.

Right now all efforts are going into a fund-raising campaign for the building of a community swimming pool.

North Ogden is a small town with quiet, wide streets, beautiful homes, magnificent views of the rugged mountain range encircling its outer reaches.

Its fruit orchards are a veritable riot of color in the spring. Stretches of rich green alfalfa or golden grain lend charm to the pastoral scene later in the season.

It still retains much of its original small town flavor with "neighboring" going on among families living along its shaded streets.

But it is also suffering from "growing pains" which, if they continue, will someday make it a town to be reckoned with.

LINDQUIST

Colonial Funeral Chapel

Welcomes
The Sons of
Utah Pioneers
1959 Encampment
to Ogden

Washington Blvd. at 34th St.

OGDEN, UTAH

MILES GOODYEAR, From Page 9

which he intended to sell at Fort Bridger. His return journey followed the Donner Trail from Donner Lake to a point near Evanston, Wyoming. Here, on July 10, 1847, Miles Goodyear met the Mormon scouting party of Norton Jacobs, George A. Smith, Erastus Snow, and Porter Rockwell. He agreed to guide Porter Rockwell to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake via the Weber Canyon. Porter was pleased with the trip through Echo Canyon and Weber Canyon east of Devil's Slide. However, as the canyon narrowed, the traveling became more difficult for the men on horseback Mute evidence of the difficulty of the party of emigrants of the previous year was etched on the canyon wall for they had tried to build a wagon road over the turbulent and swollen Weber River. Porter Rockwell is credited with saying that the ". . . Old Boss would never take wagons over such a damned trail. . .," and indeed Brother Brigham did not. Instead, he decided to follow the dimming trail of the Donners from Henefer to Salt Lake City.

Miles Goodyear had in July, 1847, more business than he had bargained for. He had hoped emigrants would stop at his door to trade for horses and supplies. Now he had neighbors by the hundreds who probably would never want to trade. Freedom which he had prized so much eleven years earlier now was challenged. Still the man could not just pick up and move. There was the matter of a fort, stock, and land. On the other hand, it is doubtful if the early Mormon settlers in Salt Lake Valley cherished any more the idea of a gentile neighbor, either. Both would be glad to see Miles move on to some other fort or pasture.

Captain James Brown, commander of the Pueblo detachment, left Salt Lake City for California in order to draw the pay due his men. His route took him through Fort Buena Ventura where he discussed the possible sale of the fort with Miles Goodyear. The Yankee fur-trader was indifferent but encouraging, and some of the Mormons accompanying Captain Brown returned to Salt Lake City, reporting to Brother Brigham that Miles probably would sell the fort. Brother Brigham was happy to know this, and he authorized the purchase of the property from Goodyear.

Andrew Goodyear, Miles' younger brother, took the advice of his brother to come west, and in November, 1847, arrived at Fort Buena Ventura. Miles and Andrew appeared reluctant to sell, but since the Saints had hard cash to offer, he indicated that he might. There was the usual round of Yankee trading and bickering, but finally the sum of $1950 was arrived at. All concerned said it was fair.

The deed was another matter. A Spanish land grant gave to Miles Goodyear all the land in Weber Valley east of the Great Salt Lake, south of an east-west line drawn from the lake through Hot Springs to the Wasatch Mountains, west of the Wasatch Mountains to the Weber Canyon, and north of an east-west line from the Weber Canyon to the lake. These are roughly the boundary lines of present-day Weber County. As for the Spanish land grant, well, that was probably an invention of Miles Goodyear to safeguard his property from Mormon encroachment or to add a note of legality to his sale. After a century of looking, no one has found the deed.

With his land sold and $1950 in his pocket — more than he had ever had before or after, according to Dr. Leland H. Creer — Goodyear started out for California but not before he aided the Saints once more. He told his friend, Porter Rockwell, and companion, Jefferson Hunt, about the southern route to California which they later took. Goodyear followed the same route, and while in California — 1848 — bought a herd of horses with the money he had received for his Ogden real estate transaction. These he drove east in 1848 to Fort Leavenworth where he hoped to sell them to the army, but the army was not in the market for horses now the war with Mexico had ended. Miles, therefore, wintered along the bottoms of the Missouri River, and in the spring started for California with his horses via the Oregon Trail. The gold rush was on, and a new market for horses had suddenly blossomed, so that he had no trouble in making a profitable sale.

When he left Ogden for California, Miles Goodyear had left his wife — Pomona — and two half-breed children — William Miles and Mary Eliza — behind. It is not clear, but Pomona apparently deserted her absent husband, leaving the children in the care of the Mormons. She then married Sanpitch, an Indian, who mistreated her. As a result, she died shortly thereafter.

Goodyear fared little better. After his sale of the horses, he sickened and died November 12, 1849, leaving his property to his brother Andrew and his children in the care of Brigham Young. The boy, William Miles, joined his Uncle Andrew in 1852, and the girl, Mary Eliza, in 1860. Both children grew to adulthood but died comparatively early from tuberculosis.

MAYOR RAYMOND S. WRIGHT

Brief Biographical Sketch of
MAYOR RAYMOND S. WRIGHT
Of Ogden City

Mayor Wright was born in Riverdale, Weber County, Utah, of pioneer parents and has spent practically all of his life in Ogden.

He is now serving his third term as Mayor of Ogden City under Ogden City's council-manager form of government, having previously served one term as a City Councilman.

In addition to his duties as Mayor, he is employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as office manager at Ogden.

Other activities include eight years as Bishop of the Ogden First Ward, more than 13 years in the Presidency of the Weber Stake, one of the pioneer stakes in Utah (organized in 1851); a member of the Executive Committee, Boy Scouts of America and honored by that organization with the Silver Beaver award for outstanding service to boyhood.

Married to the former Florence West,, granddaughter of Weber County's first Bishop, Chauncey Walker West; father of three boys and two daughters. Enjoys hunting and fishing when schedule permits.

Huntsville, the green and fertile valley at the head of Ogden Canyon, is the birthplace of President David O. McKay of the LDS Church. He still visits the old home every chance he gets, along with brothers and sisters and their families.

Brief Biographical Sketch of
COMMISSIONER ELMER CARVER
of Weber County

Commissioner Elmer Carver has served as County Commissioner for the past 11 years and at present is Chairman of the Board.

During the past six years he has been in charge of the Weber County Infirmary and the poor, and has done an excellent job. He was the prime mover in advocating a bond for the new County Infirmary that is now being constructed.

His department at present is the Weber County Roads.

He has been active in civic affairs for many years. He is an active member of the LDS Church and a successful farmer. He is also a Director on the Weber Basin Water Board.

Under Commissioner Brown's and Carver's administration two large tracts of land for recreational purposes in Ogden Valley were secured; also the County Ice Skating Rink was developed.

A toll bridge once guarded the mouth of Ogden Canyon. Money brought in was used to help pay for the road which was built through the rugged canyon.

The old Pioneer Tabernacle on the southeast corner of Tabernacle Square, once billeted soldiers who were being trained to meet Johnston's Army..

Buffalo Bill and his Wild West Show, plus a band of painted and feathered Indians, used to give performances for the natives on Tabernacle Square.

Leland Richardson, Chapter President of the Jefferson Hunt Chapter of Huntsville, will be on hand to assist in the big SUP convention in Ogden, August 7, 8, 9.

Ogden's Carnegie Library was built in 1902.

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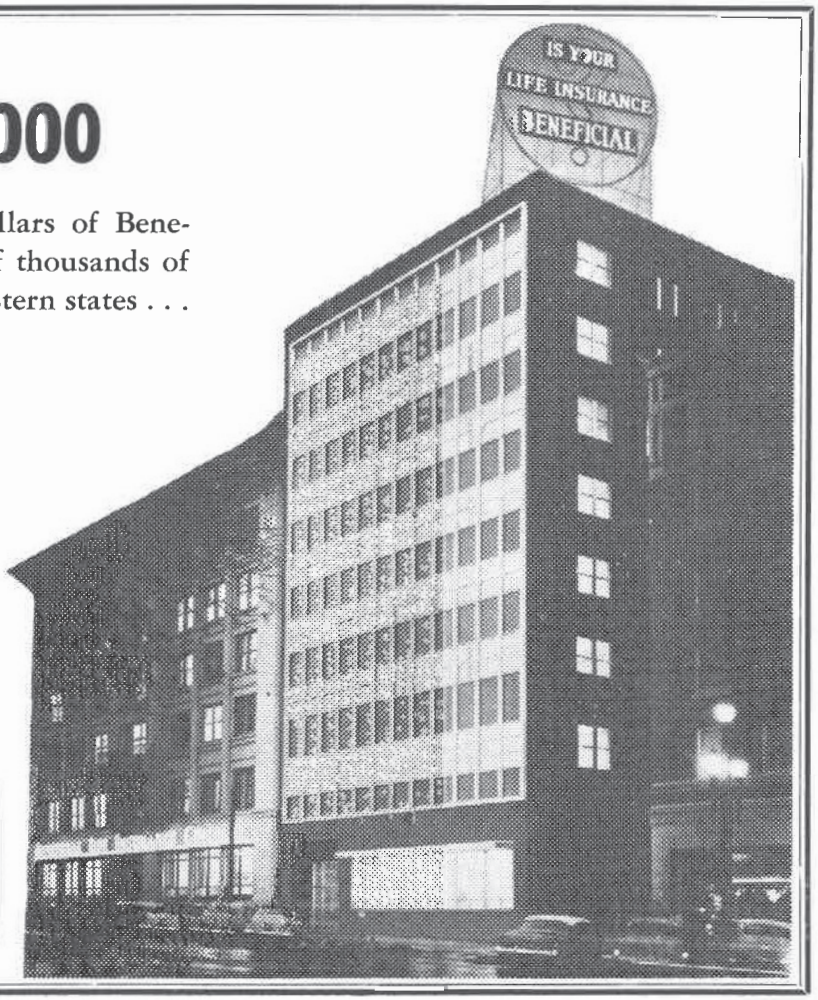

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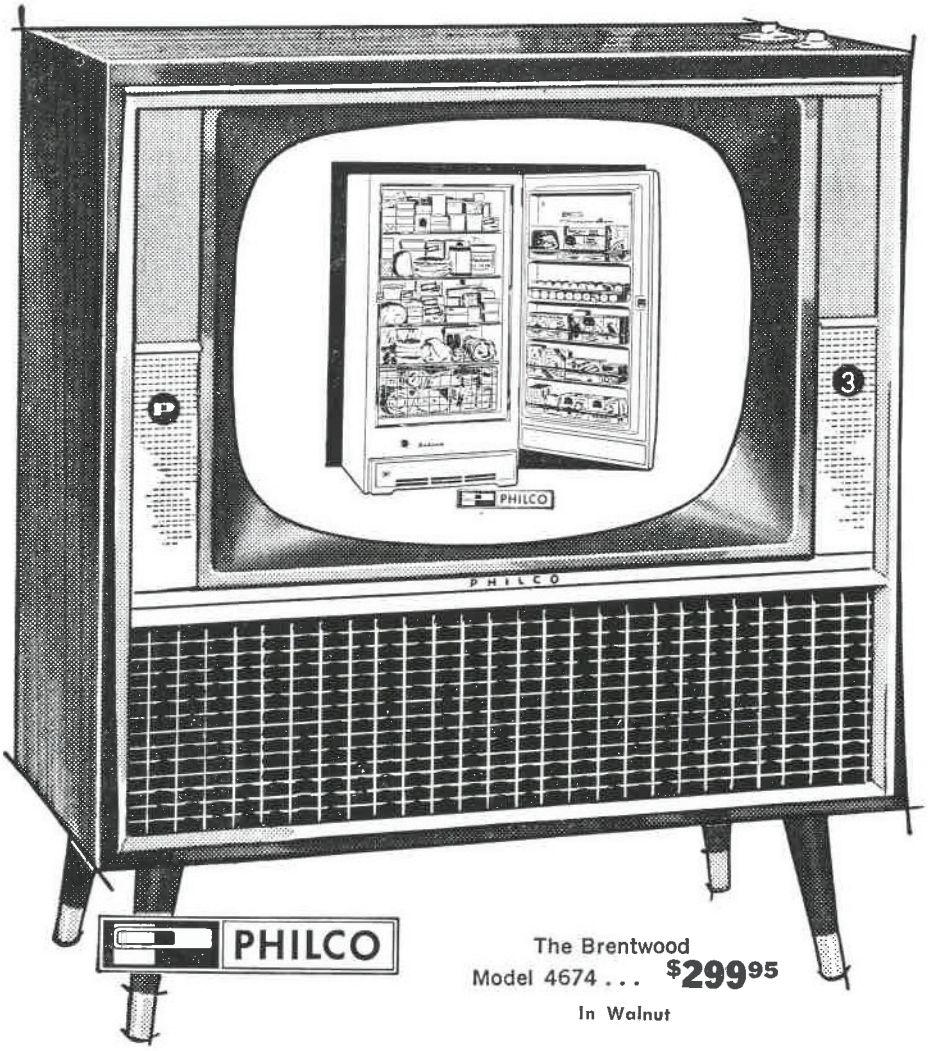

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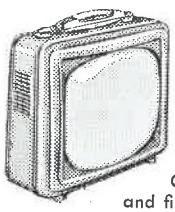

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